(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां अधिकतम नुकसान पहुंचाया गया; और

(ग) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल को और मजबूत तथा सुचारू बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) । (क) सूचना निम्न प्रकार है.—

वर्ष	(लाख रुपयों में)
1989–90	51.975
1990–91	330.5

(ख) पंजाब, आंध्र प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में अधिकतम नुकसान हुआ था ।

(ग) यह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है कि वे रेलों सहित अपने-अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाले क्षेत्रों में आतंकवादी गतिविधियों पर नियंत्रण रखें । राज्य की पुलिस को रे०सु०ब० की सहायता तभी प्रदान की जाती है जब वे इसकी मांग करते हैं । संबंधित राज्य सरकार के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करके प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में रेलों पर सुरक्षा प्रबंध मजबूत किये गये हैं ।

Drip irrigation system in the States

157. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States where Drip Irrigation or Micro Irrigation system is in use;

(b) what are the advantages of these systems; and

(c) what steps Government is going to take *to* promote this system?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Drip Irrigation or Micro Irrigation sytem is mainly in use in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

(b) The advantages of this system are saving in water, consequent reduction in problem of water logging and saving in cost of drainage measures, increase in crop yield and plant vigour, saving in fertiliser and micro nutrients energy conservation in pumping water, labour saving, use of low quality water, use in hilly terrain avoiding land levelling, use in problem soils reduced weed growth and non-interference with cultural practices.

(c) To promote Drip Irrigation System a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Encouraging use of Sprinkler/Drip systems etc." is under implementation since 1982-83. The main thrust of the scheme is to encourage the small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes category to adopt Drip Irrigation System. Cooperative and Community farmers were also encouraged. The subsidy available was 25 per cent 33-113 per cent and 50 per cent for small, marginal and Scheduled Castes [Scheduled Tribe farmers respectively to be shared equally by Central and State Governments. The States like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan also announced subsidy schemes on drip irrigation system. However the amounts allocated by the States were meagre. The progress of the Drip Irrigation System in the country, however, was slow inspite of prove/i benefits because of its initial high cost, low rates of subsidies and limitations of manufacturing and marketing net work of Drip Irrigation System. Efforts are already a foot to overcome some of the above difficulties,